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BIOGRAPHY.

From the London Evangelical Mag., April, 1823.
MEMOIR OF THE LATE REV. WILLIAM MILNE, D. D., MISSIONARY TO THE CHINESE, &c.

Our numerous readers, and the friends of missions in general, will naturally expect to find in this work, some memorial of the late Dr. Milne, whose excellent qualifications for the office of a missionary—arduous and successful application to the difficult language of China, and unweary and faithful labours in that country and in Malacca, have endeared his name to all classes of the religious public. We are happy, therefore, in being enabled to lay before our readers some account of his life, the early part of which was drawn up by himself, and delivered at the time of his ordination, which took place at Portsea, July 16, 1812.

In the course of that solemn service, Mr. Milne, as is customary on such occasions, desired "to give a reason of the hope that was in him," made a full and satisfactory reply, from which we give the following extract:—

"I was born in the parish of Henehmont, in Aberdeenshire, in 1765. My father died when I was six years of age; and my mother gave me the education common to others in the same condition of life. As to spiritual knowledge, I was a perfect stranger to it myself; nor did others seek to impress my mind with its importance. The natural depravity of my heart began very soon to discover itself, by leading me into those sins, for the commission of which, my age and circumstances afforded opportunity. In profane swearing, and other sins of a like nature, I far exceeded most of my equals, and became vile to a proverb. I can remember the time (O God! I desire to do it with shame and sorrow of heart,) when I thought, that to invent new oaths would reflect honour on my character, and make me like the great ones of the earth."

"Though I had a natural predilection for books, yet not, alas, for the book of God. I read it only when constrained, and even then with much reluctance and impatience. Though I learned by heart the Assembly's Catechism, and Willison's Mother's Catechism; yet this was more from a desire to please my neighbours, and to avoid the displeasure of the minister of the parish, than from any love to the truths which these excellent books contained. Sometimes I used to say my prayers at night for fear of the evil spirit, from whose hurtful influence I supposed my prayers were an effectual security."

"I do not remember that any deep impressions of divine truth were made on my mind for the first twelve years of my life, except once in my tenth year, when I was constrained to pray, and to form resolutions of amendment. These impressions, however, soon wore off, and my vows were forgotten."

"The sinful propensities of my nature became stronger by indulging them; and many plans did I form, in hopes of rendering myself conspicuous in the circle wherein I moved, for the vanity of my mind and gaity of my conduct. I foolishly imagined that by the time I was sixteen, I should attain great celebrity as a vain and trifling youth. God, however, (I desire to adore his goodness) had other and better things in reserve for me."

"About my thirteenth year, a partial reformation was effected by reading some religious books, particularly Willison on the Sabbath, and Russel's Seven Sermons;—by the example of two pious persons who lived in a family where I for some time resided;—by a secret hope which I entertained of being saved by my prayers and reformation;—by the dread of temporal evils, of danger in the sight, and of being drowned in a small river, which I had frequently to pass;—and by representations which were given of the sufferings of Christ, by the minister, at sacrament seasons.—but these representations seemed to move the animal feelings, rather than to influence the heart, their effects were temporary."

"Soon after, I attended a Sabbath evening school, which at that time was commenced in our neighbourhood, where I became one of the scholars. Here my knowledge of evangelical truth increased, and considerable impressions of its importance were made on my mind. My increase of knowledge made me very proud; but I was led to search the Scriptures and to pray. Sometimes I used to walk home from the school alone, about mile, over the brow of a hill, praying all the way. At this time I began the worship of God in my mother's family, and also held some meetings for prayer, with my sisters and other children, in barn that belonged to the premises."

"Notwithstanding this change in my outward conduct, I fear that I was all this time acting under the influence of self-righteous principles: for I had never felt my need of Christ in his complete character, nor had I, as a sinner, made any humbling application to God, through Christ, for pardon and grace."

"At sixteen years of age, when, as I had formerly wickedly supposed, that I should have my day of inquiry, and see the accomplishment of my foolish plans, it pleased God to remove me to a place where I had the privilege of conversing with those who had the knowledge of the gospel; and, by turning my attention to the concerns of eternity, though I was a stranger to them, they were confirmed for my salvation: one of them especially, who, though poor in this world, was rich in faith, used sometimes to go to his house at the hour of prayer, where he and his family worshipped God at the foot of their domestic altar. He was accustomed to make some remarks on the chapter for the instruction of his children, and to present them for the solemn exercise of prayer: these edified me much, and shewed me a beauty in the Word of God which I never saw before. He taught me to secret prayer, and to read pious books. From this time my enjoyments of pleasure in this world were marred; and a beauty and excellence discovered in religion, which I had never seen before, and which led me to choose it as the only object deserving the chief attention of an immortal creature. As the family in which I lived were strangers to religion themselves, and derided others who made it their concern, I was very unpleasantly situated. The only place I found retirement was sheep-cote, where the sheep and my companions, I often bowed the knee, on a cold evening, with a pleasure to which before I was a stranger: and, while some of the members of my family were plotting how to put me to it, I was eating in secret of that bread which I could know not of."

"My employment at this time being chiefly of a nature, afforded much opportunity through it for spiritual improvement. Books were constant companions; and some of them made a deep impression on my mind. A book entitled *The Cloud of Witnesses*, containing an account of the persecution in Scotland, in the reign of the Second, gave me an exalted idea of the excellency and power of Christianity. Often

have I sat on the brow of a hill, reading the lives of the martyrs, admiring their patience and fortitude in suffering; and seeing them "overcome their enemies by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony," I longed that God would, some time or other, honour me thus to confess his name, and bear my testimony to the truth. In this there was perhaps more zeal than knowledge; more regard for the honour of martyrdom, than pure love to God, and his cause in the world. All this time, however, I knew but little of myself as a guilty creature. The book which God made use of more especially for convincing me of my sin and misery, was *Boston's Fourfold State*, which I read with the deepest attention.—It conducted me into my own heart, discovered the evils which before lay hid in the chambers of imagery; the monstrous ingratitude to God which had marked all my conduct; and the pollution of original and actual sin, with which my soul was contaminated. I saw that as I was necessarily under the strongest and most righteous obligations to God, and had never for one hour of my life discharged these, but lived in rebellion against the author of my life, so I was justly under the curse of God's righteous law, and exposed to everlasting misery. "What shall I give for the sin of my soul?" was literally the language which I used. To be condemned to toil for a thousand years in the lowest drudgery; or to endure the punishment of hell for a limited space of time, seemed easy when compared to *eternal wrath*, which I knew my sins deserved, and from which, for some days, I had but little hope of deliverance. To be transformed into a stone, or into one of the fowls of the mountains, which were often flying over my head, was what I sometimes wished, in order to avoid appearing before God in judgment, and to be freed from the danger of *everlasting punishment*. I could not endure the idea of being forever left under the dominion of sin, and cast out from the presence of God; therefore I continued to pray as opportunity served, 10 or 15 times a day, and said, "who knoweth if God will return, and repent, and leave a blessing behind him" on my poor, guilty and wretched soul? But God in his gracious kindness, did not suffer me to remain long in this distress of soul, but directed me to those means by which I learned, how even a vile and guilty creature such as I was, might be forever saved.

"Two things contributed to remove this perplexity: one was a sermon of Mr. Boston's, entitled, *The Believer's Exposals to Christ*. Here the offices of Christ, as mediator, were treated in a convincing and encouraging way, as to produce a lively hope in my soul. The other was a sermon which I heard preached by the late Rev. G. Cowie, of Huntly, on a week evening, from Rev. xxii. 21. He expatiated on the free grace of God, through Christ, to the chief of sinners, with an eloquence peculiar to himself. He quoted those words, "Go, preach the gospel to every creature,"—*beginning at Jerusalem*." Then I was led to reason thus:—If pardon and salvation were offered, "without money and without price," to those who had killed the Prince of life, and thereby committed the greatest possible crime; then surely that grace which could triumph over all their guilt, and so richly abound where sins of the highest aggravation once abounded, may be extended to me—pardon my sins, and renew my nature—heal and save my soul. Thus I was led to discover a glory and suitableness in the gospel—as displaying the lustre of the divine perfections, and as preserving the honours of the divine law, while at the same time it conferred eternal life on the guilty sinner believing in Jesus. This discovery captivated my heart, and made me willing to devote myself, soul and body, to God forever."

"Having an earnest desire of devoting myself to God, I was encouraged to do so in the way of a personal covenant. I found this method of dedicating recommended in *Guthrie's Trial of a Saving Interest in Christ*. Judging this plan agreeable to the language of the prophet, that "one shall say, I am the Lord's, and another shall call himself by the name of Jacob," &c. I determined to adopt it; and having retired to a place surrounded by hills on every side, I professed to choose the Lord as my God, Father, Saviour, and everlasting portion; and to offer up myself to his service, to be ruled, sanctified and saved by him. This was followed by much peace and happiness of mind, with earnest desire to be holy, with a determination to cast in my lot among the despised followers of the Lamb, and with a concern for the salvation of immortal souls.

"For two years I continued endeavouring to follow the Lord Jesus, and to keep a conscience void of offence towards God, and towards all men. Soon after this I renewed my dedication to God, wrote it down, and "subscribed with my hand unto the Lord." A year after, I was received as a member of the church of Christ at Huntly. Since that to the present time, (1812) I have passed through many exercises of mind, and have had every day to lament that I carry about with me "a body of sin and death." I have had many doubts and fears about my salvation. Many have been my backslidings; but I have endeavoured to look to Jesus alone for pardon and salvation: and though I have often, through the power of temptation and unbelief, been ready to cast away my confidence, and say, "there is no hope"; yet, "by the help of God I continue to this day." My attainments in holiness have been, alas! few and small;—this is the greatest burden of my soul, from day to day; and if I deceive not myself, there is nothing in the universe that I so much desire as holiness of heart and life—as conformity to Jesus in all things. I look on myself this evening as the chief of sinners, and place my whole dependence for a complete salvation, on the righteousness and Spirit of Christ. O may I "be found in Him at last, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing."

"In the farther progress of the ordination Service, on being asked what "induced" him to devote himself to the work of a missionary, Mr. M. replied, "I trust I speak the truth, when I say, that I do not engage in it from any idea of my own sufficiency for it, nor from any notion that I have had an extraordinary call, nor from any hope that I have of ease or aggrandizement in the world."

"In explaining what he meant by "an extraordinary call," he says, "I neither heard any voice calling me to go to the heathen; nor had I ever any dream that seemed to intimate my duty in this respect; nor did ever any particular passage of Scripture come with peculiar force to my mind, from which I could gather that I ought to undertake this work. No. If these things are necessary to constitute a call, then I am not called." But the method which Mr. M. took to satisfy his mind upon the subject, was so rational and worthy of imitation, that we hope we shall render other enquiring minds, by stating his conduct on this occasion in his own words.

"The means I used in this perplexed state were prayer, consultation with Christian friends, and application to the Missionary Society. I set

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in which he travelled, for distribution on the road. The Dutch Christians in Batavia treated Mr. Milne with great kindness, and gave him encouragement to hope that some of them at least, would second his endeavours.

August 4, 1814, Mr. Milne left Java, arrived at Malacca on the 11th, and on the 5th of September again reached China, and was in much misery restored to his family and friends.

[To be concluded.]

Foreign Religious Intelligence.

From the Jewish Expositor for March, 1823.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF MR. WOLFF.

Alexandria, Oct. 21, 1822.

Dear Friend,—PETER LEE, Esq. himself has had the kindness to introduce me for the second time to the viceroy Mahomed Ali, of Egypt. His highness received me again with his usual cordiality and kindness. Mr. Lee desired again of his highness an explanation of the permission he gave to me to establish a school at Boulaiki, according to the Lancasterian principle. As his whole room had been filled with Turks, he desired them all to leave the room, and then observed, that he wishes with all his heart to have such an establishment, but he is only afraid that if these philanthropic personages of England were to send masters, and those masters would, after all, not find many pupils on account of the ignorance of the people, they would lay all the fault upon him, i. e. upon his highness himself; he wishes, therefore, that those gentlemen, as Mr. D. and others, as Mr. A. Mr. W. Mr. S. and Mr. B. would be so kind as to put down their plans on paper, and send them to Mr. Lee or Mr. Salt, who will be kind enough to lay it before his highness. And his royal highness thinks, that in one year the whole project may be brought into execution.

"Having laid before me the parts of the work, and all things connected with it, they gave me a month longer to consider, and furnished me with further means of information. During that time I betook myself again to prayer, read the mission transactions, the life of David Brainerd, and of Samuel Pearce. An Address to young men, in the Evangelical Magazine for April, 1805, I found of much service.

"The conclusion to which my mind was brought was,—as the Society wants missionaries, and as my earnest desire is to serve the interests of the church of God, I offer my services to them, willing to go forth to the ends of the earth, & to employ such talents as I possess, or may acquire, for the propagation of the gospel. This Sir, was the substance of what I then wrote to the Committee at Aberdeen, who immediately sent word to me to prepare to come to England, which I did; and have gone through the regular course of studies at Gosport, under the care of the Rev. David Bogue, my venerable tutor, to have sat under whom, I consider as one of the greatest blessings of my life."

After a few more questions, the ordination proceeded in the manner usual among Dissenters.—His venerable Tutor offered the ordination prayer, and Mr. Bennett, now of Rotherham, gave the charge, from those appropriate words, "An ambassador is sent to the heathen." Jer. xl. 14.—Other ministers engaged in prayer, &c.

Mr. Morrison having long solicited a colleague

in China, the Directors proposed that station to Mr. Milne, who received the intimation with some surprise and trembling, but resigned himself into their hands. In the mean time he formed a conjugal relation with a young lady in the north of Scotland, and they sailed together Sept. 4, 1812, from Portsmouth for the Cape of Good Hope. At the Cape they met with J. H. Harrington, Esq. who was there on a visit with his lady. From these they received great kindness, and next sailed for the Mauritius, where he stopped to collect some information for the Missionary Society, relative to Madagascar, which is inserted in No. V. of the Appendix to Mr. Campbell's first travels.—July 4, 1813, they arrived safely at Macao, and were cordially received by Mr. and Mrs. Morrison. Here he commenced immediately the study of the Chinese language, but on the second or third day after he began, he received a verbal order from the then Portuguese Governor, to leave the island in eight days, which was followed by another shortly after, to go on board a vessel then about to leave the port. Remonstrances were made, and seconded by several gentlemen in the English factory, but in vain. The order was peremptory and must be obeyed; the Governor, not acting from any personal motives, but, as was understood, under the influence of the Catholic clergy, who were alarmed at the arrival of a Protestant Missionary, to whom they could show no indulgence, notwithstanding, at the same time a great number of their own body were so hospitably entertained, and even kindly fostered in the heart of England.

Leaving Mrs. Milne (who was permitted to remain) with some kind friends, Mr. Milne went in a small boat to Canton, where he remained the following season; but he was able to make but little progress till Mr. Morrison also removed to Canton, when under his judicious and kind instructions, and devoting his whole time to the language, he made a much more rapid progress; and on the Sabbath preached in his own hired house to such Europeans as thought proper to attend, as Mr. Morrison had before done in Macao; the Chinese never objecting to foreigners practising their own religion, but rather despising those who have no religion of their own. On this occasion Mr. Milne remarks the duty of foreign nations, especially the English and Americans, to support a resident minister, (not a missionary) in places where many of them reside for four or five months in the year, without an individual to perform for them those offices of Christian kindness, which are attached to the ministerial profession.

Mr. Morrison having by his individual labours, brought the Chinese translation of the New Testament nearly to a close, it was completed and revised in the end of 1813. As Mr. Milne could not remain in Canton throughout the year, without danger of attracting the notice of the Chinese government, it was judged advisable for him to make a tour through the chief settlements of the Malacca Archipelago, and circulate New Testaments and tracts. For this purpose, it was resolved to print 2000 Testaments, 10,000 Tracts, and 5000 Catechisms. Of these when completed, the greater part were placed under Mr. Milne's care for distribution in his journey. Leaving his family under the care of his kind friends, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, he went on board the ship "James Drummond," bound to Java, by way of Banca. On board this vessel were 450 Chinese emigrants, who landed at the latter place, where they hoped to mend their fortunes. Among these he dispersed twenty-five of the first New Testaments, ever completed in that language, and a good number of religious Tracts. At Banca also, where many Chinese are employed in the tin mines, were distributed Tracts and Testaments, and others left in care of the British Resident, who treated Mr. Milne with great kindness.

On the 10th of March, 1814, Mr. Milne arrived at Batavia, where, after lodging above fort-night at one of the towns of that unhealthy city, by the kindness of the government he procured lodgings at a little distance from the town, and in the neighbourhood of Professor Ross, of the Dutch reformed Church, and Mr. W. Robinson, a member of the Baptist Mission in India. Having letters of introduction to Governor Raffles, he furnished him with means of travelling through the island at the expense of Government, and gave him letters to the residents and principal British officers, and native princes, in the settlements through which he had to pass, and who all rendered him every assistance that he desired. Before leaving the island, he sent round by sea several boxes of books to the chief eastern ports, and took some large packages with him in the carriage

Thurburn speak of him with the highest regard. As Mr. Senner is employed by the house of Briggs and Co. he will be every where heard and respected. Bibles could by him in a very easy manner be conveyed to Suez and Mecca, spots to which Bibles never came before. I should be very much obliged to you to introduce Capt. Senner to the Bible Society, and to the London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. In this case Mr. Senner would be my regular correspondent, should I proceed on my journey to Persia and Abyssinia. And as Capt. Senner is setting out immediately from your city, i. e. London, to Alexandria, on business of Briggs and Co. who is at present in London, I should be very much obliged to you if you would give him the preference to any other in giving commissions. Captain Senner is residing at Liverpool, and as his pious lady is going out with him the next time, you will be so kind as to furnish her with a quantity of tracts and Bibles, which she may distribute among the ladies of the Levant. I addressed myself to him in the form of a letter, desiring him to promote the cause of the Bible Society: I send you his written answer.

And as it is very likely that I may succeed, with the assistance of the American Missionaries, to establish a regular Missionary Institution at Jerusalem, Mr. Senner may bring the necessary Bibles to Jaffa from which place they may be sent easily to Jerusalem. I shall likewise write on account of him to Messrs. Fisk and Temple, in order that they may recommend him likewise to the American Society, that they may send all to you that they want for both their agents in the Levant, and may deliver it to Capt. Senner. The cause of God will, under God's grace, be gloriously promoted in this manner.

Nov. 12, 1822. Mr. Thurburn, the associate to the house of Briggs and Co. a true gentleman by birth and education, came on board and took breakfast with us. We desired me to recommend Mr. Senner to you, for the very purpose I have already mentioned. We conversed together about the truth of Christianity; and he told me that I might make mention of his name to you and the Bible Society, as one who wishes to be useful to the Bible Society. He ardently desires that a clergyman of that Society should be sent to Alexandria; and likewise that a Lancasterian school might be established there by your aid.

A Piemontese Gentleman arrived in Alexandria, eight months ago, his name is Signor Urelli, he established a school for European children, and has already forty pupils, among whom are French, English, Italian, and some Jewish boys. I promised to send him as many books as he wishes in Italian and French, for his school. It might be well if you would send to him books about the Lancasterian system.

BIBLE SOCIETY IN FRANCE.

REV. MR. SUMMERFIELD'S ADDRESS,
Delivered before the PROTESTANT BIBLE SOCIETY
of PARIS, 16th of April.

My Lord.—It is with unaffected humility that I rise to address you upon a subject which has now become too vast for human description, and far removed above the eulogy of human praise. The Bible cause has attained such a glorious lustre, that it is like a mirror polished by the hand of heaven, and the breath of the earthborn worm who attempts to point out its beauties, rather *subtly* than correctly delineates them. Still, humiliating as this consideration is, and strange as the paradox may appear, we approach it with a degree of confidence, for the very reason that it is the Bible cause, firmly persuaded, that although no tongue is adequate to the description, yet it cannot suffer in the weakest hands; for the testimony concerning it is so supremely excellent, as to dignify any kind of language in which it may be conveyed.

I have the honor, my Lord, to represent, upon this occasion, the American Bible Society, by whom I have been delegated to congratulate the sister Society of France on her past success, and to assure her, that the place which she holds in the sympathies and affections of her elder sister in the west, is second to none! I would, that another and a worthier Representative had been chosen, or that my head were frosted with the winters of three score and ten, that weight of years might have combined with the warmth and zeal of youth, to express the ardency of her affection and esteem; but since, by the grace of God, I am what I am, I dared not suffer any consideration of the weakness of the creature, to interfere with the promise of Him, who "out of weakness can make strong, and call forth things that are not, as though they were."

The statement which has been read has briefly sketched the leading outline of the last Report of the American Bible Society; and yet, exalted as must be the views of all who heard it, concerning her great success, I am proud to say, that were your Lordship to visit our happy shore, you would find cause to exclaim with the Queen of the South, when beholding the glory of Solomon,—"the half was not told me!" Truly my

for a pleasing testimony, (if testimony were yet needed,) that the Bible Society is the cause of God! I shall return to the land from whence I came, with a heart warmed with what I have seen and heard to-day, and there, in a language with which I am more familiar, communicate the glad news that in France,—notwithstanding the torrent of infidelity which has been poured forth within the last thirty years, and which threatened to deluge the land—a spark still survived which “many waters could not quench,”—and that now there are more than “seven thousand men who have not bowed the knee to the image of Baal!” I shall tell them, my Lord, that in France there are men who, not affected by the giddy pinnacle upon which high descent and noble birth have placed them, have laid their honour, their reputation, their wealth, at the foot of the cross, counting it their greatest honour to “bear the burden and heat” of this glorious day, in which the Son of Righteousness is shining in His strength; in a word, my Lord, I shall tell them, that in France there are kindred souls to those which dwell in trans-Atlantic bosoms, and that many a heart is tuned in full accordance with the angel’s message, “Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men!”

Mention has been made in your report of the decease of our lamented Boudinot, the late President of the American Bible Society. You have sympathized with us in our loss. Although time has lent its mellowing hand to alleviate our grief, yet still we mourn! He was in a sense, *one of you*; he became *one of us*; but God has put in His claim against us both, and taken him to himself! He has been removed to a brighter scene; to a higher mount than Pisgah’s top, from whence he may behold the progress of that cause which was the pulsation of the last years of his life, and kept him above the power of death! But I dare not trust myself to enlarge on this tender theme: you will meet him, my Lord, after you have ceased from your work and labour of love, as he has done from his!

I, too, look forward to that scene; till then I have no expectation of seeing your Lordship more, nor this august assembly over which you so worthily preside; but there we shall meet again! Oh, that we may all be found faithful at that day, and counted worthy to be crowned with glory, and honour, and immortality, and eternal life! Then shall we join the song of the redeemed “unto Him that loved us and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and made us kings and priests unto God and His Father, to Him be glory and dominion for ever and ever, Amen.”

REPLY OF MONS. BILLING.

SIR,—A more eloquent tongue than my own, should have responded to the affecting address, which has just been read in your name by our beloved colleague, Mr. Wilder; but the worthy *Assesseur*, who expected to perform this duty, being prevented by his official engagements from attending our Anniversary, the office devolves on me; from this circumstance, you, Sir, and the audience will excuse the brevity and imperfection of my address.

The Protestant Bible Society of Paris, cannot but feel deep emotion, to see among the number of distinguished characters that have honoured this Anniversary with their presence, a young preacher of the word of God, who has crossed the Atlantic ocean to offer to us the expression of brotherly affection in behalf of the Bible Society of the United States,—a Society, which from the immense territory it embraces, the number of its Auxiliaries, and the success that has crowned its efforts, occupies one of the first places in that vast system which now encompasses the whole globe, and which, by deriving from the wonderful art of Printing, every possible aid for the dissemination of the Bible, promotes the taste for reading it among Christians, and publishes it in their native tongues to the nations, now plunged in the darkness of Idolatry.

The sacred Scriptures were conveyed to the shores of your continent, by the nation by whom it was first discovered, and in part conquered.—The horrible circumstances, under which the Gospel was first presented to the Monarchs of the Mexican Empire, we need not now call to mind. They were the fruit of human passions, let loose by War, and by the thirst for conquest. Let us beware of attributing them to religion. The spirit of genuine Christianity is mild and tolerant; it forms the basis of civilized society, and its propagation among idolaters, never had, and never can have permanent success, but when established in a manner worthy of its heavenly origin.

Your happy country, Sir, was peopled by Europeans, who fled their native land to avoid religious persecution. France has furnished her share of this population. You bring this to our recollection, in naming the pious Boudinot, the first President of your Society, to whose memory we have already paid a just tribute. The times are changed in France, as well as in England, and, to speak only of our own country, you now behold us, Sir, re-established in all our rights, civil and religious. Under the sceptre of the august dynasty, to which the destinies of the Kingdom have been for so many ages confided, we not only enjoy our peculiar worship as publicly as Christians who profess the religion of the state, but also all those institutions which spring from freedom of religious worship, and, among others, the one on whose Anniversary we are this day assembled;—where we hear what is doing throughout the world for the increased diffusion of the Holy Scriptures, and have opportunity of contributing to it according to our means. The situation in which our government places us, by the laws of the Kingdom, is not less favourable than that of Protestants in other countries of Europe, where the Royal Family and the majority of the subjects profess a different religion, & in which the progress of knowledge is not so far advanced as in our own country. Public opinion, we dare believe, is in our favor, for our object is simple; it seeks no concealment; we discuss our measures publicly; we meddle not with political questions. We are humble agents in the advancement of His Kingdom, who repeatedly declared, “My kingdom is not of this world,” and who taught his disciples to pray to their Heavenly Father, ‘Thy Kingdom come.’

Our prayers, Sir, accompany you to your country. May this voyage have the happy effect on your health, which you anticipated in undertaking it! May you long live to exercise the sacred functions of the office you have assumed; and may your countrymen realize the great expectations excited by the commencement of your ministry!

Permit me here to add my expressions of regard for your countryman, Mr. Wilder, who has on this occasion, presented your address, and who after a long residence in France is about to revisit his native land. It is with the most lively regret that we lose the co-operation of a man, so zealous for every thing that tends to advance the interests of piety, who knows how to proportion his contributions not only to his fortune, but to the wants of the numerous institutions which he has aided us in forming; a Christian in whom simplicity of manners, and all the domestic virtues are in harmony with the doctrines which he professes & propagates. In whatever place he may hereafter reside, we assure him that we shall ever remember him, and shall each, in the particular sphere in which we act, strive to imbue with the spirit which animates him and to imitate his conduct.

A *Bethel Society* in *Calcutta* has commenced its operations. A convenient brig-rigged pinnace has been fitted up for worship on the Lord’s day, at which the attendance has been highly encouraging. The Society is patronized by the Governor-General; Commodore Hayes has accepted the presidency; and ministers of different denominations have engaged to preach in rotation gratuitously.

Domestic Religious Intelligence.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Seventh Annual Report.

After gratefully acknowledging the goodness of Divine Providence towards the Society and its interests, during the past year, the report commences its detail of facts by stating, that the Depository of the Society has been completed. The cost of the lots and the building amounts to \$22,500. But this sum is not to be taken from the general fund, \$9000 of it has already been paid out of individual subscriptions for this express object—& the remainder, tho’ for the present advanced from the general fund, is provided for, together with the interest, so that no part of the money intended for Bibles will be spent on buildings. All the mechanical and executive business of the society is now conducted with great convenience, under one roof. Notwithstanding the interruption of more than two months, from the late prevalence of fever, the society have printed during the past year, 52,000 Bibles and Testaments; which, added to 1100 German Bibles purchased, 500 Spanish received as a donation from the British and Foreign Bible Society, and 2000 printed by the Kentucky B. S. from the Central society’s stereotype plates, make a total of 55,600 copies printed or otherwise obtained during the past year—and a grand total of *three hundred and twenty-three thousand* and upwards, since the commencement. Of this large amount, 248,000 have been issued by the parent society.

The issue of the Spanish scriptures has been much increased—because a wide door for distribution has been opened in South America. So much are the managers impressed with the prospects of usefulness in that extensive region, that they have contracted for a set of stereotype plates of the Spanish Bible. They made this intention known to the British and Foreign Society, and requested two copies to print from; but instead of two, that liberal institution immediately forwarded 500 copies. The society has, in the mean while, printed several new editions of the Spanish Testament. From the list of donations of the central society to its auxiliaries, and others in various parts of the Union, it appears that between twelve and thirteen thousand copies have been thus disposed of, amounting in value, to more than seven thousand five hundred dollars. These gifts have generally been made either to new auxiliaries, just commencing their operations, or to such as have become feeble and languishing, or to such as, though active and vigorous, and in full operation, are surrounded by needy districts which they cannot supply.

Two donations have been made in money: one of \$1000, to Dr. Carey of India, to aid in the translation and printing of the scriptures at Serampore—the other of \$500, to the American Missionaries at Ceylon, to purchase Bibles in the Tamil language for gratuitous distribution. For such donations, provision is made in the second article of the constitution: and it is gratifying to observe, that an institution which sprung up but yesterday in the midst of us, is already extending its benefits to the ends of the earth. The report notices, with pleasure, the continuance of the practice of making ministers members for life. More than \$2500 have been received from this source the last year. The number of new auxiliaries recognized (from their report having been received) is not quite so great as last year—but had reports been received from all those of whose formation intelligence has reached the Board, the number would greatly exceed that of last year. Of the 53 officially noted, 1 has been formed in Maine, 1 in Vermont, 1 in Massachusetts, 2 in Rhode Island, 1 in Connecticut, 3 in New-York, 6 in Pennsylvania, 6 in Maryland, 8 in Vermont, 2 in North Carolina, 12 in Ohio, 5 in Kentucky, 4 in Indiana, & 1 in Mississippi. The total number of Auxiliary Societies recognized, is *three hundred and sixty*.

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On Wednesday last they were presented to the General Association of Connecticut at Windsor, and a handsome collection taken up for the school.

On Thursday evening they were presented to the inhabitants of Hartford, in the brick meeting house, dressed in their native costume. They read to the audience from the New Testament translated into the Chinese language by Dr. Morrison. A handsome collection was made for the school. They left this place yesterday morning for Cornwall.

From the information we have received of the intellectual capacities of these strangers, we believe them capable of receiving instruction of every kind as readily as our native born citizens.—That they may (after receiving the advantages of a christian education) return to their native country with an experimental knowledge of the Sabbath, and become the heralds of salvation to their benighted countrymen, must be the prayer of every Christian.

the belief, that in every town there are pious individuals, whose *hearts* are with them, and who need only to have the subject more distinctly presented to their view and a way pointed out in which they may act, to secure their cordial co-operation.

In some places, *Branch Societies* have been formed, which are considered among the most efficient and permanent means of promoting the object. While in others, unassociated individuals have transmitted their free-will offering, by the hand of their minister or some other friend to the Society, directly to the Treasurer. And permit us to inquire: is there not some pious individual, in every town and parish in the County, whose regard for this sacred object is sufficiently strong, to dispose him to try what may be done for its promotion, within the circle of his immediate influence? The Lord will look with approbation on his benevolent efforts, and the blessing of millions may come upon him.

Officers of the Society the ensuing year, are,—SAMUEL HOAR, Jun. Esq., President; William Jackson, Vice-President; Rev. Samuel Stearns, Secretary; John White, Esq. Treasurer; Benjamin Simonds, Jun. Auditor.

Directors.—Rev. Jonathan Homer, Rev. Reuben Emerson, Rev. Sewall Harding, Rev. Joseph Bennett. By order of the Society, Bedford, June 16, 1823. S. STEARNS, Secy.

CHINESE YOUTH.

In the last Recorder we published a paragraph, giving an account of the arrival of two Chinese youth in this country, and that they were to be sent to the Cornwall School. They arrived in Hartford, Con. a few days ago. We are enabled by the assistance of a friend, (says the Christian Secretary,) to give the following particulars:—

They are cousins; their ages are 19 and 21.

The younger left China about two years ago in a vessel for Amsterdam, from which place he arrived in this country in February.

The elder arrived in this country direct from China, about two months ago.

Neither had any knowledge of the destination of the other to this country, until the arrival of the elder in Philadelphia, when they accidentally met in the streets.

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POLITICAL SUMMARY.

FOR EIGN.

Spanish and French Affairs.—The last papers received at New-York from Spain, declare that the nation adopting energetic measures in every direction to repel their invaders. The wealthy inhabitants are withdrawing themselves from towns and cities, which are likely to be occupied by the enemy, and the militia were arming and organizing. Catalonia, which has been suspected of friendly intentions towards France, has come out its most violent enemy. The celebrated Especiada and Chaleco, have issued animated addresses, in behalf of the Spanish cause. These men were greatly dreaded by the army of Napoleon.

The Count de Alibal has 12,000 fine troops in the vicinity of Madrid, determined to make a bold resistance, and the Cortes have provided for the organization of foreign troops, &c. for the Guerrillas.

The Spanish authorities have issued a brief and energetic Declaration of War against France, signed by the king, in which he says, in substance, that in consequence of French aggression, it has become his duty to repel force by force, and authorizes and commands the competent authorities to commit hostilities upon her by every act of aggression in their power, authorized by the law of nations.

It is stated that the Spanish Constitutional General, Mina, had got a large force between the Vistula, and the rivers of the frontier, with a view of intercepting their communication with France.

The French accounts, however, say that Mina will soon find himself surrounded by troops superior to his own.

The London Sun of May 10th says, "It is now

certain that Russia has assembled an army on the Vistula, and the rumours of the intended jour-

ney of the Emperor Alexander, to Bad-Ems, seem to indicate the manner in which this force is meant to be employed. Projects have been attributed to his Imperial Majesty, which if true, would be rather inconsistent with the character of a

faithful ally of the French Government, and would give the Spaniards no reason to apprehend

any thing from Russian hostility? We shall not otherwise allude to the alleged projects at present.

All that we have to say is this—that affairs are obviously approaching a crisis which must involve Europe in another general war. We have always, as our readers know, anticipated that the frantic attack upon Spain would bring

matters to this pass at last. We therefore shall not be surprised by the tremendous events which are at hand. Unless the war between France and Spain be brought to a speedy close indeed, either

by the triumph of the French or by a peace founded on mutual concessions, England will be forced to the conflict sooner than the public generally apprehend. We make this assertion on no light grounds; and from no other motive than a desire to put those on their guard, who might be injured by a sudden change of the policy of this country. It will be seen that we do not trifl with a subject so serious.

In the highest political quarters it is now believed that our neutrality cannot be much longer maintained."

Ad to the Greeks.—A great meeting was held

in London on the 15th of May in which Lord Mil-

ton presided, when sundry resolutions were car-

ried, unanimously, for the purpose of aiding the

Greeks in their efforts to emancipate themselves

from Turkish tyranny.

Fall of Saragossa.—A London paper of May 11, gives an extract of a letter from Madrid, dated April 30, which states, "We have received here

the news of the fall of Saragossa; but as it was

well known that Ballastero had orders not to de-

fend it, and even to dissuade the people of Saragossa from defending it, as it was their intention,

it has caused no sensation here. From Seville

they write that the best spirit reigns there. Abi-

bal is extremely active, and no one doubts his sin-

cerity. He will, it is said, go and join Ballastero,

and act on the rear of the Duke d'Angouleme.

The official declaration of war against the French

was received with cheers by the crowd. It is

evident that the French will not advance their

cause by the occupation of Madrid. It will only

be the moment for beginning hostilities.

Portugal.—Under date of Lisbon, April 18, it is

stated that the most energetic dispositions, have

been made by the government in consequence of

the invasion of the Peninsula by the French, one

of which is to increase to 20,000 men the army

with which Gen. Regio is pursuing the traitor

Amara. Nothing (say the writer) ought to be

omitted; as there is not a Portuguese, however

narrow his understanding, who does not know that

the cause of Portugal is inseparable from that

of Spain, and who does not see in the rebellion of

Silveira the hand and views of the French govern-

ment.

Latest from Spain.—The brig Canton, Capt.

Tunison, arrived at this port on Wednesday after-

noon, in 33 days from St. Andro, Spain. The

following is an extract from Capt. Tunison's Jour-

nal, kept while at St. Andro:—

May 20.—By this day's post, the defeat of the

French is confirmed. The battle was fought with-

in a few leagues of Catalonia. The two armies

consisted of 20,000 men each. The loss of the

French is stated to have been 5000 men; that of

the Constitutional army 350.

In addition to the foregoing, we learn verbally

from Capt. Tunison, that he saw a copy of the

official account of the battle, mentioned under date

of the 20th May, which represented the French

as having been completely defeated. The Spanish

forces were commanded by Gen. Mina. The great-

est enthusiasm prevailed at St. Andro, and in the

neighborhood; and even the females volunteered

their services to the Constitutional army, in de-

fense of their country.—Gas.

Mr. Perkins' Invention.—The London papers

contain many notices of Mr. Perkins' new applica-

tion and modification of steam, which it is said by

some will prove of as great importance as is the first

discovery of its powers to propel machinery. A

letter from an American gentleman in London,

dated April 25, 1823, states that "A boat which

Mr. Perkins is now constructing to paly between

London and Margate, will, he confidently expects,

move at the rate of 15 miles an hour. His num-

erous inventions are producing a rapid fortune, par-

ticularly those for bank notes, engraving, and for

printing calicos by means of an engraved cylinder,

which passing over the cloth performs the

work, which was formerly done by manual labor."

DOMESTIC.

From our African Colony.—By an arrival at

Baltimore, late intelligence has been received

from the American colony at Mesurado. The U.S.

ship Cyane, Capt. Spence, arrived at the colony

on the 1st of April, and found the colonists in a

most wretched state—they had not only been at-

tacked by the natives, by which their numbers

were greatly diminished, but were suffering for

the want of materials for building a shelter from

the open air. It was said to be more owing to

good fortune than to their means of defense, that

they were not all butchered by the savages who

surrounded them—their defense against thousands

being only two or three small cannon enclosed by

a rail fence for a breast work. Nothing could

have been more reasonable than the arrival of

Captain Spence, who furnished them with supplies

of provisions and other necessary articles, and

with arms and ammunition, built for them a strong

stone castle and mounted several guns—this, when

he sailed, required only the exertions of the col-

onists for about two days to make it a complete

defence from any attack of the natives—he also

repaired the U.S. schooner Augusta, and left her

under the command of Lieut. Richard Dashiel,

with instructions to afford every assistance to the

colonists. The Cyane's crew, after leaving the

Coast of Africa, became very sickly, a number of

them died on the passage—several officers who

were sick, we are happy to state, are now conva-

lescent. The ship is at present in a healthy state,

Captain Spence has been ill health for several

months—he will return to the United States im-

mediately.

Subsequent account state "that the Cyane had lost a number of her officers and men, since her departure from the coast of Africa. Drs. Dix and Peil, and Purser Atwood, Midshipman Kirk, all forward officers, and about forty men have fallen victims."

[Con. Journal.]

The Russian Emperor, according to letters written from Washington has receded from the ground taken respecting the jurisdiction of the North West Coast, and revoked his ukase on the subject.

Making Pins.—A New York paper observes that a Mr. Whittemore has so improved a small machine for making pins, as to make from the simple wire 30 per minute, completely headed and pointed entirely with the machine, with only one hand to turn the crank. They are much better than imported pins, because the head and shank are one piece. In London, the most pins that can be made in a minute are fourteen.

Gold mine.—A gold mine has been discovered in the County of Anson, N. C. two miles from Rocky River. The ore is said to be exceedingly pure, and sells readily in its crude state at 91 cents the penny weight. A piece has been dug up, weighing forty ounces, equal to \$728, and another piece weighing twenty two ounces, equal to \$340, 40 cents. Gold is found no deeper than three and a half feet below the surface.

Tea.—A North Carolina paper states that it has been fully demonstrated after trial, that Hyson Tea may be raised in that State.

Emigration to Canada.—Emigrants from Great Britain are making their way into Canada, the present season in great numbers. The last steam boat from Quebec to Montreal brought 630 settlers, chiefly from Belfast.

Large Fleece.—On the 2d inst. Mr. Aaron Sherwood of Bennington, Vt. sheared from one sheep 18 lbs. and 14 ounces of washed wool; which is of good quality and about 16 inches in length. The sheep is four years old this season, and weighed with the fleece on, one hundred and seventy-eight pounds. This is said to be the largest fleece ever sheared in the United States.

Hessian Fly.—The Harper's Ferry Press observes that the fly continues its destructive career in the wheat fields; and that this punctual but unwelcome visitant has blighted the fairest hopes of the farmer, and changed the verdure of spring into an emblem of famine.

A bold Snake.—In Orange County, New York an ox was near being killed by a black snake, which wound itself about his neck.

Pistarens.—The Banks in the city of Philadelphia having ascertained the value of Pistarens by an assay at the Mint of the United States, to be nearly 17 cents, have determined on receiving them from depositors at that valuation.

Punishment of Carelessness.—An owner of a hackney coach in New York has been fined fifty dollars for the act of the driver in so negligently, carelessly, and unskillfully turning his carriage, as to overturn it, in consequence of which one of the passengers was injured in his knee.

A narrow escape.—Near Heilefonte, Pa. a man lately discharged his rifle near the road. Two ladies and a gentleman were passing at the time in a wagon, and the ball entered the wagon and passed through the bonnet of one of the ladies, close to her head.

Death by drowning.—A youth named Thomas Butler, who was bathing in Savannah River, Ga. and a negro man who swam to his assistance, when exhausted and sinking, were both drowned on the 7th inst. The youth caught him round the neck with so firm a grasp as to paralyze his efforts, and they sank to the bottom together.

Fires.—In New London, N. H. on the night of the 8th inst. a large and commodious dwelling house, owned and occupied by Messrs. John and Amos Page, with most of its contents was destroyed by fire. The house was well finished and filled with the necessities of life, but nearly all was lost. The family escaped, although they lost most of their clothing. Loss estimated at \$2000.—In Troy, N. Y. on the 6th inst. a building occupied as a dwelling house, store by Mr. M. Carter, was burnt. The family narrowly escaped with their lives, without saving any property or clothing.

Death by Lightning.—A man by the name of Symonds was killed by lightning in Bradford, Mass. on the 18th inst.

Theft.—At Savannah, Ga. a Grocery Store was entered between one and three o'clock in the morning of the 4th inst. and the iron chest carried away. It contained in notes and due bills upwards of fourteen thousand dollars; and in bank notes, specie and gold, eleven hundred and fifty six dollars.

Claims for Militia Expenses.—George Sullivan and Joseph H. Pierce, Esquires, have been appointed by the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, agents for the purpose of advocating the claims for militia expenses on the General Government, incurred during the late war. They will proceed to Washington, where Gen. King, agent from Maine is expected to co-operate with them.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Edward Shepherd to Mrs. Mary Haskins; Mr. Valorous S. Merrifield, to Miss Prudence Piper; Mr. Edward Calender to Miss Mary Hooper; Mr. Obadiah White of Charlestown, to Miss Eliza Stoddard; Hon. Wm. Crafts, of Charleston, S. C. to Miss Caroline Crafts Homes; Mr. Nathaniel Delano to Miss Sarah G. Thompson; Mr. Isaac Bangs to Miss Alicia Lecain.

—In Charlestown, Mr. George Passarow to Miss Ann Fawer.—

POET'S CORNER.

From the Aberdeen Journal.

HEAVEN.

There is a land of calm delight,
To sorrowing mortals given;
There rapturous scenes enchant the sight,
And all to soothe their souls unite,
Sweet is their rest—in heaven.
There glory beams on all the plains,
And joy, for hope, is given;
There music swells in sweetest strains,
And spotless beauty ever reigns,
And all is love—in heaven.
There cloudless skies are ever bright,
Thence gloomy scenes are driven,
There suns dispense unsullied light,
And planets beaming on the sight,
Illumine the fields—of heaven.
There is a stream that ever flows,
To passing pilgrims given;
There fairest fruit immortal grows,
The verdant flower eternal blows
Amid the fields—of heaven.
There is a great and glorious prize,
For those with sin who've striven;
'Tis bright as star of evening skies,
And far above it glittering lies,
A golden crown—in heaven.

MISCELLANY.

CHEROKEE MISSION.

Letter from Mr. A. Gleason, Assistant Missionary under the direction of the American Board.

Brainerd, March 27, 1823.

My dear Brother,—After a long and tedious, (though interesting) journey, I have at length arrived at Brainerd, a missionary station, No. 1, and I improve this opportunity in writing to a brother who is very near my heart. I arrived at this place March 22d, and think (although I feel very desirous to arrive at my destined station) I shall remain here until I have enjoyed one communion season with these dear missionaries of the cross. The sacrament, it is expected, will be administered on the 6th of April, and then I say farewell to Brainerd, farewell, to these devoted followers of the Lord Jesus! Should I undertake to tell you how heart-cheering it was to myself to receive so warm a reception from Father Hoit, and the rest of the dear missionary family, and to hear them thus ardent in rendering thanks to the God of missionaries for his protecting care over me thus far, and imploring his continual blessing to rest on me, I should find myself inadequate for the task. None but missionaries can scarcely imagine how strong an attachment exists in a missionary family. When called to separate, O how hard.—Last Tuesday this family were called to realize it.—The Rev. Mr. Chamberlin and wife, with two others of Father Hoit's family, left this station for another about fifty miles distant, called Willow-Valley. About two o'clock, P. M., the mission family and the scholars were assembled together.—Here we all fell down upon our knees before the throne of God, and implored his parting blessing. After prayer, Brother C. who was unable to speak but in tears, addressed the youth. O how affecting the scene! how overwhelmed in tears were the dear children, when brother C. took them by the hand and bade them farewell.

To day my dear brother, I have been much interested by the visit of a Cherokee woman, bringing with her two children, and requesting that the missionaries would take them under their care. She had already four of her children in the school, and now has come again on foot thirty miles, to solicit the missionaries to take the other two.—This woman's husband has left her and married again, but she says she does not feel angry at him for it, but wishes him well; and told him that if he was sick to send for her, and she would come and take good care of him. This spirit, my dear brother, I fear but very few of our good females in the north would exercise.

As to accommodations, you may well suppose them not great, neither their furniture costly.—No, while many professors of religion in the north, can sit around their mahogany tables, and eat from their silver dishes, having nothing to bestow or send to the perishing heathen the bread of life, the missionary is, and should be willing to deny himself, and wear out in the Redeemer's cause.—The family is making great improvements here. On the Chickamauga creek has been erected a gristmill, a sawmill, a blacksmith shop, and recently a trip hammer, which has very much excited the attention of the Indians. Not long since an Indian chief coming to get some work done, expressed great surprise at the rapid improvements and the great advantages of them. In short time he came again, and observing how much work was done by means of water, says, 'O well, I suppose the next thing you attempt will be to make the Chickamauga creek talk.' Many encouraging and diverting things I should delight now to tell you, but have not time. Soon I hope you will enter the field, and see for yourself. Although our trials are great, still I find none wishing to withdraw from the missionaries. O let it never be said in a future world, that one poor heathen perished because we were unwilling to endure the hardships of a missionary life. Let our watchword be "Onward," and be ever ready to join the little band of volunteers already on the field crying for help. Adieu, my dear brother; be faithful! not only willing to be bound, but to die for the name of the Lord Jesus, and say with the devoted apostle, neither count I my life dear unto me. Remember me to all my kind friends in Princeton. Yours, &c. ANSON GLEASON.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANECDOTE.

Extract from the 7th Report of the New-York Female Union Society for the promotion of Sabbath Schools."

"C. G. a colored adult, who lived at service in the family of one of the teachers, has, we trust, obtained a good scriptural hope of being interested in the great salvation. About six years ago she became convinced that she was a sinner, deserving the wrath of God, and the fear of dying in such a state, harassed her mind night and day. But alas! those convictions soon passed away, "like the early cloud and the morning dew." From that time till a kind Providence directed her to this school, she constantly resisted the strivings of the Spirit. At times indeed she longed for some kind Christian friend, to whom she could make known the state of her mind: at length the Lord was pleased to raise up for her a kind Christian friend in her Sunday school teacher; through her persuasion, she was led to attend the preaching of the Gospel; divine grace had softened and changed her hard heart. A heavenly light has dawned upon her darkened understanding. She is now rejoicing in the hope and desirous of confessing her Saviour before the world. One memorable evening, which I feel can never be forgotten by either of us, she seemed unwilling to attend lecture; I told her, she must not let trifles prevent her, and urged her to go; she did so and I humbly trust it was not in vain; when she returned, she appeared to be in deep distress; I asked her what was the matter? she replied, 'every word that Mr. B. said appeared as if he was speaking to me,—he described my state exactly. Oh I am such a great sinner there is no hope for me.' I assured her there was hope for the vilest, and after talking with her for some time, I committed her to God in prayer. Day after day, she had an increasing sense of the enormity of sin: she opened her mind to me at all times, and I felt that the good work of grace had begun: her constant fear was that these convictions would wear away as formerly;—but while she feared it, I felt there was no danger; that fear led her to pray fervently that God would keep her, and not suffer her

again to stray. The Bible is now her chief delight, and though unable to read it well, it is no longer a sealed book. I believe her to be an humble follower of the Lord Jesus Christ."

ANECDOTES OF THE REV. JOHN W. FLETCHER.

Among other anecdotes respecting this venerable clergyman, recorded in Mr. Cox's "Life" of him, we find the following illustrations of his habitual kindness and humility. They are related by the Rev. Melville Horne.

"In the contest of humility, kindness and affection, it was impossible to overcome Mr. Fletcher. Every one who knew him could produce instances of this kind. I shall mention only a few. The Rev. Moseley Cherr had once been preaching in his parish, and in their way home, in a dark night, and in a deep, dirty road, Mr. Fletcher carefully held the lantern to him while he himself walked thro' the mire. Pained to see his senior and superior so employed, he made fruitless attempt to take the lantern from him. 'What, my brother,' said Mr. Fletcher, 'have you been holding up the glorious light of the gospel, and will you not permit me to hold this dim taper to your feet?'

"Once observing my coat dusty with riding, he insisted on brushing it; yet would not afterwards be prevailed on to let me perform the same office for himself. Mrs. Fletcher, who perceived our contest, said with a smile, 'Then suffer me to do it; for I assure you my dear, you need it as much as Mr. Horne.' 'If you please, my love,' was the reply, 'you shall do it; for you are a part of myself.' [Cox's Life of Fletcher.]

FOREIGN SELECTIONS.

ENON.

The new settlement of the MORAVIAN MISSION at Enon, in South Africa, is in a flourishing condition. In the short space of two years the thickets have been extirpated, and in its place a fine vineyard has been planted, and the lurking places of tigers are converted into comfortable habitations for men. "Imagine my heart felt pleasure," writes one of the Brethren, "when, on the spot where we knelt down in the fresh track of an elephant, two years ago, and offered up the first prayer for the prosperity of this establishment, I now found a beautiful orange-tree, adorned at once with ripe fruit and fragrant blossoms; and, when shortly after my arrival, I was invited to tea under the huge yellow tree, in the shade of which, but lately, there were no assemblies, but those of wild buffaloes, elephants, and other dreaded inhabitants of the desert." [London Investigator.]

CALCUTTA.

In Calcutta an increasing spirit of inquiry is manifesting itself, from which much good will, we doubt not, ultimately result. The heathen inhabitants of this capital of British India, are rapidly abandoning their idol worship, and beginning to doubt the power of their deities to save, and of their Brahmins to forgive sins; but from superstition are passing into the extreme of infidelity and atheism. Some of the native journalists are doubting, and even expressing their doubts, upon the propriety of the horrid custom of burning widows, whilst to their shame be it added, but too many Britons are its advocates. [ib.]

INDIA.

One of the very active agents of the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY at Bellary, has lately made a tour through the Mysore, &c. to Seringapatam, and before he had reached Bangalore, had halted a considerable time in upwards of twenty large towns, in most of which no Missionary had before appeared, yet were he and a native teacher who accompanied him every where, heard attentively in preaching the glad tidings of salvation, while the portions of the sacred scriptures and tracts in the Teloogoo and Canara languages, with which they were plentifully supplied, were sought for with the utmost eagerness, the poor people sitting in groups to read them, or coming with their books in their hands, to ask for an explanation of passages which they could not understand, and not unfrequently requesting their benevolent teachers to stay longer to instruct them in the new and important things which they had first brought to their notice. Proceeding by Bangalore and Seringapatam to Mysore, he was most kindly received there by the British resident, and preached to the Europeans and others attached to the court of the Rajah. At Tellicherry, where he was cordially received by the chaplain, who is very honourably engaged in translating the scriptures into Malayhese, and in every other village in his subsequent progress, he distributed his tracts, and addressed an attentive people, who, for the first time, heard with astonishment the Canara language from the lips of an European. In some places, his poor but grateful auditors loaded him with fruit in return for his books. At Cannanore he was gratified to learn, from the officers of the 69th regiment, that the soldiers who had formerly attended on his ministry at Bellary were the best men in the regiment. Amongst the troops still remaining at that station, much good is effecting, and several of them are candidates for admission into the Christian church. [ib.]

GENERAL HEROISM OF AN ITALIAN PEASANT.

The following generous instance of Heroism in a peasant, has somewhat even of the sublime in it. A great inundation having taken place in the north of Italy, owing to an excessive fall of snow in the Alps, followed by a speedy thaw, the river Adige carried off a bridge near Verona, except the middle part, on which was the house of the toll-gatherer, who, with his whole family, thus remained imprisoned by the waves, and in momentary expectation of certain destruction. They were discovered from the banks stretching forth their hands, screaming, and imploring succour, while fragments of this only remaining arch were continually dropping into the impetuous torrent, in this extreme danger, the Count of Pulverini, who was a spectator, held out a purse of one hundred sequins, as a reward to any adventurer, who would take boat and save this unhappy family. But the risk of being borne down by the rapidity of the stream, of being dashed against the fragment of the bridge, or of being crushed by the falling of the heavy stones, was so great, that not one of the vast number of lookers-on had courage enough to attempt such an exploit. A peasant passing along, was informed of the promised reward. Immediately jumping into a boat, he, by amazing strength of oars, gained the middle of the river, and brought his boat under the pile, when the whole terrified family safely descended into it by means of a rope.

"Courage, (cried he) now you are safe!" By a still more strenuous effort, and great strength of arm, he brought the boat and family to shore. "Brave fellow!" (exclaimed the Count, handing the purse to him,) "here is your promised recompence." "I shall never expose my life for money, (answered the peasant,) my labor affords a sufficient livelihood for myself, my wife, and children;—give the purse to this poor family which has lost its all!" [ib.]

WAR AND COMMERCE.

It is estimated that more than a million of bushels of human and inhuman bones were imported last year from the continent of Europe into the port of Hull. The neighbourhood of Leipzig, Auerlitz, Waterloo, and of all the places, where, during the late bloody war, the principal battles were fought, have been swept alike of the bones of the hero, and of the horse which he rode.—Thus collected from every quarter, they have been shipped to Hull, and thence forwarded to the Yorkshire bone-grinders, who have erected steam-engines and powerful machinery, for the purpose of reducing them to a granular state. In this condition they are sent chiefly to Doncaster, one of the largest agricultural markets

in that part of the country, and are there sold to the farmers to manure their lands. The oily part gradually evolving as the bone calcines, makes a more substantial manure than almost any other substance, and this is particularly the case with human bones. It is now ascertained beyond a doubt, by actual experiment upon an extensive scale, that a dead soldier is a most valuable article of commerce; and for ought known to the contrary, the good farmers of Yorkshire are, in a great measure, indebted to the bones of their children for their daily bread. It is certainly a singular fact that Great Britain should have sent out such multitudes of soldiers to fight the battles of this country upon the continent of Europe, and should then import their bones as an article of commerce to fatten their soil! [ib.]

TAMERLANE.

When Bajazet, after his defeat, was carried into the presence of Timur Lench, that is, Timur the Lame, vulgarly Timur-lame, on perceiving that Bajazet had but one eye, Timur burst into a loud laugh. The Turk, who could ill brook any incivility, said fiercely, "You may deride my misfortunes, Timur, but remember, they might have happened to yourself." The disposal of kings is in the hands of God, and their states depend on his will." Timur replied with equal haughtiness, "I agree with your observations:—I did not laugh at your misfortune, but at a reflection that just occurred to my mind; how little value thrones and sceptres possess in the judgment of God; who has taken a kingdom from a man with one eye, to give it to another with one leg.

[ib.]

PHILANTHROPIC INTELLIGENCE.

Henry Wright, Esq. of Faversham, has lately built six small, but neat and convenient almshouses, for the use of six aged dredgers and their wives, who have not received alms from the parish. The worthy founder of the charity personally called on the inmates, and telling them that he intended to endow them with £10 a year, presented them with a half year's endowment in advance.

A piece of ground has lately been purchased in Roscoe-street, Liverpool, for the site of a refuge for that class of the destitute, who on being discharged from the county penitentiaries, or houses of correction, are liable to relapse into vicious courses, merely from the want of immediate resources, or means to obtain a livelihood. They will here be taught some useful employment, and will be more effectually initiated, than the discipline and character of a prison will permit, into habits of order, temperance and industry, so as to be gradually fitted to resume their places in society.

[ib.]

THE EMPEROR AUGUSTUS.

The Emperor Augustus gave an admirable example how a person who sends a challenge ought to be treated. When Mark Antony, after the battle of Actium, sent him a challenge, his answer to the messenger who brought it was, "Tell Mark Antony, if he wear of life, there are other ways to despatch it: I shall therefore not take the trouble to be his executioner." [ib.]

SINGULAR REVENGE.

A few days since a poor man and his wife, who live at a short distance from Norwich, unfortunately quarrelled. The wife in consequence, determined to be revenged, and took the following singular course for that purpose. Shortly after the dispute the man went into his garden to work, and the woman, on going out, told him it was her determination to hang herself, which, however, she treated with indifference. The woman accordingly dressed up an egg in her own apparel, and hung it by the neck, from a balk over the staircase. The husband neither hearing nor seeing his wife for upwards of an hour, recollected her threat and went into the house. The fire was out, but in consequence of his wife being near her confinement, he imagined she was laid down, and accordingly was going upstairs when, to his great horror, he observed, as he supposed, his wife hanging dead from the top of the stairs! He immediately in the greatest alarm ran out to call his neighbours, who came provided with knives to cut her down; the trick was discovered, and the poor man had the pleasure of observing his dear spouse laughing intolently at his dismay and perplexity.

[London paper.]

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

On Sunday last two gentlemen, who were travelling in different directions, stopped at the Bell Inn, Houslow, where the host, Mr. Strange while attending them and other guests, remarked a great similarity of countenance between these strangers which produced a conversation in which they recognized each other as brothers. A gentleman present, many years resident in that town, named Stables, who is unfortunately blind, appeared deeply interested in the explanation, and daimed the same affinity. The recognition was a scene difficult to describe. The youngest brother is in his 50th year, and their last meeting was in his infancy. [London paper.]

[ib.]

INTELLECTUAL FLOWERS.

I am just informed that the Association of Ministers, in this county, are about to propose to their Churches and Congregations on that day, a contribution in aid of the "American Colonization Society." This, I think is the spirit of genuine philanthropy. It looks like the daring spirit which achieved our independence. Yes, sir, I mean to go to meeting, and I mean to contribute something to that object if I go—shall I, I think, feel the better for it. And, Mr. Editor, I wish you would tell your readers that this is the best way to obtain comfort in a trying hour. And ask all, who celebrate the day, to remember the millions in bondage.

H. Berkshire, June 19, 1823.

NEW BOOKS.

FOR SALE by S. T. ARMSTRONG.—Revival Hymns, chiefly selected from various authors. By N. N. BERTHOLD. Fourth edition, revised and corrected. Price 25 cents.

The Hartford Selection of Hymns, from the most approved authors. Eighth edition, to which are added, a number never before published. Compiled by NATHAN STRONG, ABEL FLINT, and JOSEPH STEWARD.

Remarks on the Internal Evidence for the truth of Revealed Religion. By THOMAS ERskine, Esq.—3d American edition.—Price 62 1/2 cents.

Nott's Sermons for Children—50 cents.

Bishop Horne's Commentary on the Book of Psalms.—A new and elegant edition, \$3.00.

Kollock's Sermons, 4 vols.—\$14.00.

Doddridge's Practical Discourses on Ecclesiastes—a new edition—\$1.00.

JUNE 14.

BIBLICAL DIALOGUES.

LATELY published and for sale by RICHARDSON & LORDE, No. 75, Cornhill, Comprising Sacred History, from the Creation to the death of our Saviour Jesus Christ. The whole carried on in conjunction with Profane History.

Wesborough, June 16, 1823.

CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

JUST received the Christian Observer, from the London Edition for February, 1823.

CONTENTS.

Religious Communications.—Memoirs of Boston, Bishop of Meaux; on the original language of the New Testament; Scriptural Illustrations from Modern Travels, No. 3; Family Sermons, No. 170 on John ix. 9; The social benefits of Christianity upon converted Heathen and Savages.

Miscellaneous.—Letters written during a journey through North America, (continued); on uniting the offices of a Clergyman and Magistrate; on the lawfulness of Privateering; Missionary Hymns.

Review of New Publications.—Letters on Prejudice; Whatley on the use and abuse of Party Feelings; Original Memorials; Dr. Magee's Rapscap Primary Charge; Dr. Magee's Dublin Primary Charge.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.—Great Britain; New Works; Duration of Human Life; English Language; Meteorological Reports; Animal System; Portugal; Civil Code; India; School for Natives; Doctors; Duelling; Queen of Thibet; List of New Publications.

Religious Intelligence.—Present state of the Church of England; Planting the Cross at Montpelier.

View of Public Affairs.—Foreign; France; Extraordinary Language of the Speech; Scrutiny of the Chambers; Reported Perfidy of the Government; Strong Feeling throughout Europe in behalf of the Spanish People; Spain; determined resolution of the Spanish Nation; Turkey—success of the Greeks; Turkish Despotism; Domestic; Meeting of Parliament; Speech; Budget, &c.—Answer to Correspondents.

Early rising.—The difference between rising at six and rising at eight, in the course of 40 years, supposing a person to go bed at the same time he otherwise would, amounts to 29,000 hours, or three years 121 days and 16 hours: which will afford eight hours a day for exactly ten years, which is in fact the same as if 10 years were added to the period of our lives, in which we might command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our minds and the despatch of business. This is a result of early rising, which besides that it contributes much to our general health, is deserving of serious consideration.

[London paper.]